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ABSTRACT

This report describes individual state projects under the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act (Tech Act) that are addressing the needs and barriers identified by citizens with disabilities. Systems change activities are described under the following topics: (1) changes through policy and legislation; (2) changes through practice; (3) creating/modifying organizational structures to increase access to, availability of, and funding for assistive technology (AT); and (4) collaborative efforts with protection and advocacy agencies and other state and community agencies and groups to minimize barriers that prevent a person from acquiring AT. Changes include: alteration of Medicaid and Medicare policies; improving access to AT available through private insurance; low interest loan programs; statewide telecommunication equipment distribution programs; lemon laws for wheelchairs and other AT; ensuring compliance with federal regulations related to the Americans with Disabilities Act and other laws; inserting AT into local school technology plans; developing guidelines that help clarify and modify local school district procedures for providing AT; and including AT in the early intervention service available to families and children. A chart illustrating the Tech Act activities to achieve change in the different states is provided, as well as a list of funded projects. (CR)

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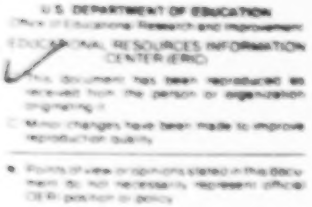
ED 418 550

Accomplishments Series

Tech Act Projects

Creating Systems Change

Through Policies, Practices, Laws, Regulations, Procedures, and Organizational Structures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Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
U.S. Department of Education
600 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, DC 20202
http://www.ed.gov/offices/OSERS/NIDRR/

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Introduction

The Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988, as amended (Tech Act), provides discretionary grants to states to assist them in developing and implementing consumer-responsive, comprehensive statewide programs of technology-related assistance for individuals of all ages who have disabilities. Currently, all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands, have an assistive technology project (Tech Act project) funded under this act. The National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (NIDRR), Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services of the U. S. Department of Education, administers the Tech Act program.

The Tech Act requires projects to examine barriers to accessing and obtaining assistive technology in their states and then work to permanently eliminate those barriers. In addition, each State and Territory project has established a collaborative relationship through a grant or contract with a Protection and Advocacy agency (P&A) to provide individual and systems legal representation and advocacy. Over the 8 years that the Tech Act program has been in operation, projects have focused on changing legislation, policies, practices, and organizational structures to overcome barriers in three areas:

- Access to Assistive Technology.
- Availability of Assistive Technology.
- Funding for Assistive Technology.

"Assistive technology device" *means any item, piece of equipment, or product system, whether acquired commercially off the shelf, modified, or customized, that is used to increase, maintain, or improve functional capabilities of individuals with disabilities.* ***"Assistive technology service"*** *means any service that directly assists an individual with a disability in the selection, acquisition, or use of an assistive technology device.*

Projects are to engage in "systems change and advocacy activities." ***"Systems change"*** *in the Tech Act legislation is defined as efforts that result in laws, regulations, policies, practices, or organizational structures that promote consumer-responsive programs or entities and that facilitate and increase access to, provision of, and funding for, assistive technology devices and assistive technology services on a permanent basis, in order to empower individuals with disabilities to achieve greater independence, productivity, and integration and inclusion within the community and the work force.*

Activities Serving as a

Catalyst for Change

Individual state Tech Act projects focus their activities on needs and barriers identified by the citizens with disabilities in their respective states. The activities described here are just a few of the many activities in which the Tech Act projects are engaged. While only one or two states may be used as an example, many other states may also be conducting similar activities. Contact the RESNA Technical Assistance Project or the individual state project directly for more information. A list of funded projects is included at the end of this document.

Changes Through Policy and Legislation

Tech Act projects have been able to influence policies and legislation that have expanded access to assistive technology devices and services, increased funding sources, created new programs, and increased the timeliness of the provision of services and devices.

• State Purchasing Policies

State Tech Act projects worked to streamline state purchasing policies so that their citizens with disabilities acquire and receive assistive technology devices and services in a more timely manner.

The Louisiana Tech Act Project (LATAN) was successful in getting assistive technology devices exempted from lengthy state purchasing procedures, so that individuals receiving rehabilitation services are now able to get devices more quickly.

The Connecticut Tech Act Project has worked with its Bureau of Rehabilitation Services to simplify the purchasing system for assistive technology devices. There are now fewer steps for consumers and less time between a request for and acquisition of a device.

• Model Policy

Fifteen state Tech Act projects jointly developed a model policy for the funding of alternative and augmentative communication (AAC) devices under Medicaid. AAC devices allow people who cannot speak to communicate with the aid of technology. Based on this policy, the states have adopted or expanded their Medicaid coverage to include approval of funding of AAC devices and services. As a result, more people are able to obtain the devices. A similar "model policy" is being developed for Medicare.

The Illinois Tech Act Project influenced its state Department of Public Aid to include augmentative communication devices as a covered service for children and adults. To date, approximately 150 augmentative communication devices and components have been approved by the Department of Public Aid.

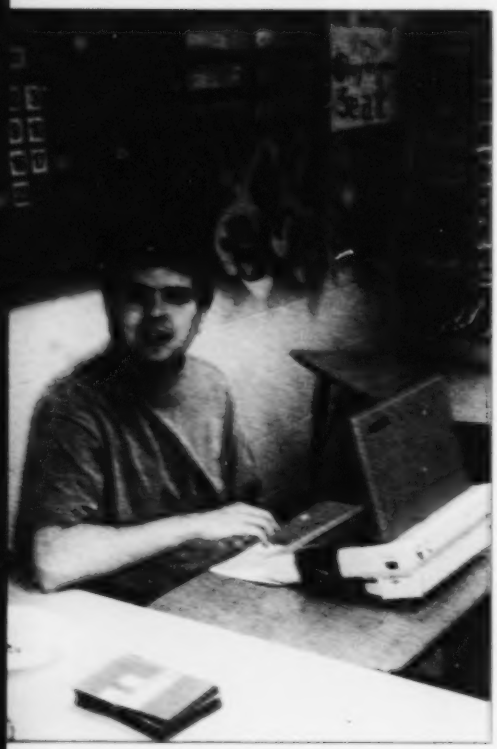
Through efforts of the Indiana Tech Act Project (ATTAIN), computers for schools and communications devices were obtained from medical assistance through successful mediation and negotiation.

This young girl shows her mom how to use the switch to make the adapted toy sing.

❦ Ensuring Access Through Assistive Technology

Tech Act projects have worked toward a goal of using assistive technology as a tool for ensuring accessibility for people with a disability. For example, courts now make assistive listening devices available to persons who are hard of hearing. Election commissions are now using assistive technology to make voting booths more accessible for persons who are blind or physically disabled.

The Arkansas Tech Act Project (ICAN) helped pass legislation which required courts within the state to provide auxiliary aids for jurors with hearing impairments. The previous practice was to exclude persons with hearing impairments from participation.



This young man uses an augmentative communication device with voice output to fully participate in his school program.

❦ Medicaid Policies

State Tech Act projects have worked with their designated state agencies, including protection and advocacy (P&A) agencies, to change Medicaid policies so that adults and children can obtain the technology and services they need to live more independently.

The Texas Tech Act Project, in concert with others, obtained changes in the state's Medicaid waiver for medically dependent children so that Medicaid now includes assistive technology as a covered service. The project also succeeded in obtaining improvements in the Medicaid home health benefits. The benefits now cover customized power wheelchairs.

In Wisconsin, the Tech Act Project (WisTech) and other groups were able to influence a change in the state's Medicaid policy that previously had denied power wheelchairs to residents in skilled nursing facilities. Now state citizens are able to increase their independence, potentially enabling them to move from the facility into their own homes. Over 7,700 citizens are affected by the policy change.

In Rhode Island, the Tech Act Project was successful in influencing a Medicaid procedure that required a lengthy preauthorization period for obtaining an assistive technology device. Now there is a 15-day response period, which allows persons with disabilities to receive needed assistive technology in a timely manner.

In Florida, the Tech Act Project (FAAST), along with the P&A agency, influenced the state's Medicaid reimbursement policies. Now Medicaid will reimburse schools for occupational therapy, physical therapy, and speech-language pathology services provided to K–12 students who are eligible for Medicaid. Prior to this, schools absorbed these costs. The new policy will affect the 320,000 children using assistive technology in the state.

In Arkansas, the Tech Act project (ICAN) was successful in influencing the adoption of new Medicaid durable medical equipment reimbursement rules. Prior to this change, adult Medicaid recipients were not able to receive durable medical equipment. Under the new rules they will be able to receive such devices as wheelchairs.

❦ Medicare Policies

State Tech Act projects and their P&A agencies have worked with their state Medicare agencies to clarify assistive technology coverage and to broaden benefits for their citizens with disabilities.

Several state Tech Act projects are collaborating to expand Medicare coverage to include augmentative and alternative communication devices. This will allow more people with disabilities who need these devices to communicate to obtain them through Medicare funding.

The Delaware Tech Act Project (DATI) has trained case managers from its state Division of Services for Aging and Adults with Physical Disabilities to make them aware of Medicare's assistive technology policies (among other assistive technology funding streams) to increase the number of Medicare clients who can obtain assistive technology.

The Missouri Tech Act Project (MATP) aided the Missouri Department of Insurance in promulgating new regulations that expand mandatory access to Medigap insurance. This new rule will allow as many as 86,000 persons with disabilities under age 65 who have Medicare to purchase expanded insurance coverage with a full range of Medigap policies at equitable prices.

• Private Insurance Policies
State Tech Act projects have begun to improve access to assistive technology devices and services available through private insurance.

The Indiana Tech Act Project (ATTAIN) is working to standardize definitions for durable medical equipment and medical necessity in the state's administrative code for indemnity and managed care policies. This will provide both consistency across insurance policies and an easier way to appeal denials.

The Washington Tech Act Project, through its state's protection and advocacy, was successful in getting an augmentative communication device paid for through private insurance after the insurance company had previously denied coverage.

Private insurance groups and large companies that self-insure contract with the Oregon Tech Act Project (TALN) to provide assistive technology rehabilitation services for injured workers under Workman's Compensation.

• Low Interest Loan Programs
State projects have established revolving loan programs. These low-interest loans help people with disabilities acquire assistive technology to improve their quality of life and to be more self-sufficient. In 1996, consumers borrowed almost $2 million through these low-interest loan programs to purchase assistive technology.

The Vermont Tech Act Project facilitated the passage of legislation that created the Adaptive Equipment Revolving Fund to provide loans to low-income citizens for the purchase of assistive technology.

The Virginia Tech Act Project (VATS) helped state legislators pass the Virginia Assistive Technology Loan Authority in 1995. A $500,000 budget amendment was approved in July 1996 to fund this private/public partnership that provides long-term, low-interest loans to middle- and low-income Virginians with disabilities.

A power wheelchair enables father and son to enjoy a fishing trip. Assistive technology enhances family life for all members, not just the person with a disability.

• Statewide Telecommunication Equipment Distribution Programs
State Tech Act projects have encouraged the development of statewide programs that deliver adaptive equipment to persons with disabilities, including those who are deaf, deaf-blind, hard of hearing, or significantly speech impaired. Devices that are distributed include text telephones, amplifiers, telebraillers, and hands-free phones. Many individuals with disabilities are unable to use traditional telephone equipment and services. These adaptive devices enable individuals to independently access basic telephone service.

The Pennsylvania Tech Act Project (PIAT) aided in the passage of the state Telecommunications Device Distribution Act to increase access to telecommunications for low-income individuals with disabilities. Over 200 applications have been received since the program started accepting applications in February 1997.

The New York State Tech Act Project (TRAID) partnered with NYNEX to implement a $2 million telecommunications equipment distribution program. In the first year of operation, over 860 low-income customers with disabilities received TDDs (telecommunication devices for the deaf), amplified telephones, telebraillers, and other equipment.

• Lemon Laws for Wheelchairs and Other Assistive Technology
Thirty-five State Tech Act projects have fostered the passage of lemon laws to date. Three other states have lemon laws pending. Like automotive lemon laws, these laws protect consumers against defective assistive technology devices. Thus, a person who purchases a motorized wheelchair that does not work properly after repeated repairs can seek recourse from the manufacturer for replacement.

In Rhode Island, the Tech Act project and the P&A agency helped pass its state's Lemon Law in 1995. Since then individuals have been able to use the stronger protections in the law to obtain favorable results.

❦ **State Compliance with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)**

State Tech Act projects have worked with their states to ensure compliance with federal regulations related to the Americans with Disabilities Act and other laws.

The Arizona Tech Act Project (AzTAP) and the P&A agency were instrumental in getting telecommunication devices for the deaf (TDD) equipment installed at major highway rest stops in the state, so that individuals who are deaf can call for emergency services and make other telephone calls while traveling.

❦ **Compliance with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act and Other Civil Rights Acts**

As one of the conditions for receiving funding under the Tech Act, states must comply with Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act, which was established to ensure the accessibility of electronic and information technologies by all state agency employees. State Tech Act projects have worked to ensure compliance with this statute within their state agencies by providing technical assistance and training to appropriate agencies.

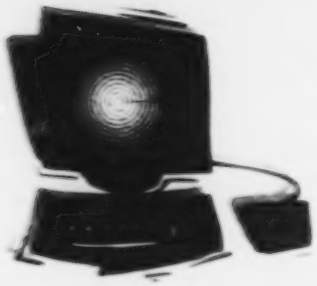
The Massachusetts State Tech Act Project (MATP) and its partners were successful in using Section 508 to leverage the state's information technology purchasing power to prompt Microsoft's promotion of accessibility features that ensure better compatibility between screen readers and applications running on Windows 95. These features benefit all state agency employees as well as people with disabilities around the country.

The Minnesota Tech Act Project (STAR) supported state legislation that ensures the interoperability and access to computers in grades K–12. This measure was taken so that computer technology and telecommunications equipment that schools purchase through Minnesota technology grants are readily accessible to students with disabilities.

❦ **Other legislation** that state Tech Act projects have promoted or are working on include the following:

- Bill of rights for managed care clients.
- Tax exemptions for vehicle modification.
- Home modification property tax incentive.
- Assistive technology sales tax exemption.
- Medicare coverage of assistive technology devices and equipment.
- Provision of assistive technology for university students.
- State funding to match federal funds for Tech Act project activities.

Adaptations made to a power drill allow this man with an amputation to do his work.



Changes Through Practice

Tech Act projects have encouraged changes in practices within their states. These changes have increased the funding available for assistive technology and have expanded services to include assistive technology.

• Medicaid Program

State Tech Act projects have worked to improve access to assistive technology through state Medicaid programs. They have expanded the capacity of state agencies to effectively tap Medicaid dollars to fund assistive technology.

The Maine Tech Act Project (CITE) provided technical assistance to school districts so that they could become Medicaid providers. These efforts have reduced funding barriers and allowed more children to acquire assistive technology.

• Local School Technology Plans

As local school districts become connected to the information superhighway, state Tech Act projects have worked to insert assistive technology into local school technology plans. This change helps schools plan for the current and future assistive technology needs of their students with disabilities, and it reduces costs associated with retrofitting infrastructure systems.

The Tennessee Tech Act Project collaborated with the state agency personnel of the 21st Century Classroom to revise selection guidelines for computer hardware and software. These revisions will ensure that the educational technology in the classroom will be accessible to students with disabilities. It also will ensure access to technology for the 113,000 students with disabilities in the state.

The Missouri Tech Act Project (MATP), in collaboration with its Department of Education and Special Education Technology Center, developed and distributed a list of access considerations to help the state's more than 500 school districts make cost-effective technology purchases that will ensure full access for students with disabilities. These access considerations were also distributed nationally.

• School District Guidelines

State Tech Act projects worked with parents and with state and school district representatives to develop guidelines that help clarify and modify many local school district procedures for providing assistive technology. These guidelines help more students and their families obtain and benefit from assistive technology needed for learning.

The Virginia Tech Act Project (VATS) has collaborated in a project to increase the capacity of six school districts to conduct assistive technology evaluations. VATS hopes that the model used will be replicated throughout the state.

• Services for Infants and Toddlers

State Tech Act projects have worked to include assistive technology in the early intervention services available to families and children. As a result, young children with disabilities, aged birth to 3 years old, will be able to develop, grow, and learn with the aid of assistive technology.

In collaboration with its state's infant and toddler program, the Indiana Tech Act Project (ATTAIN) developed an assistive technology assessment process that has been recommended for statewide use. As a result, young children will receive assistive technology evaluations.

The West Virginia Tech Act Project (WVATS) forged an interagency partnership with several early intervention programs to increase access by young children to assistive technology services. The project hosted a summer camp for professionals and for parents and their young children with disabilities. The camp provided participants with information, training, and the opportunity to thoroughly test and evaluate devices.

• Routine Consideration for Rehabilitation Services

Tech Act projects have collaborated with state agencies for vocational rehabilitation services to develop standard practices so that assistive technology is routinely considered when planning an adult's Individualized Written Rehabilitation Program. This involvement by the Tech Act projects has increased the number of adults who obtain and use assistive technology to reach their work and educational goals.

At the request of the state rehabilitation agency, the District of Columbia Tech Act Project (DCPAT) developed an assistive technology checklist for rehabilitation counselors to use. This checklist is now part of their policy manual and is routinely used by counselors when planning a rehabilitation program.

The Colorado Tech Act Project worked with its Division of Vocational Rehabilitation to revise its service delivery procedures. Vocational rehabilitation counselors were trained on the uses of assistive technology. The policies and procedures book was revised so that consumers are now getting access to assistive technology earlier and with fewer purchasing obstacles.

Tech Act Projects Activities to Achieve Change

	STATE / TERRITORY																								
	Alabama	Alaska	American Samoa	Arizona	Arkansas	California	Colorado	Connecticut	Delaware	District of Columbia	Florida	Georgia	Guam	Hawaii	Idaho	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland
Streamlined Purchasing Process	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Special Education Policy	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Vocational Rehabilitation Policy	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Medical Assistance Policy		•	•		•	•	•		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
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Other Laws		•	•	•	•	•					•		•			•	•	•		•		•	•
Financial Loan Program	•	•			•	•		•						•	•	•		•	•	•		•	•
Collaboration with Special Education	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Collaboration with Vocational Rehabilitation	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Other Collaborations	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

P - Pending

Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	Montana	Nebraska	Nevada	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New Mexico	New York	North Carolina	North Dakota	Northern Marianas	Ohio	Oklahoma	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Puerto Rico	Rhode Island	South Carolina	South Dakota	Tennessee	Texas	Utah	Vermont	Virgin Islands	Virginia	Washington	West Virginia	Wisconsin	Wyoming
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The Alabama Tech Act Project (STAR) established a recycling program within the Department of Rehabilitation Services to access previously acquired and abandoned devices. The assistive technology is issued to aid individuals with disabilities in employment, independent living, and involvement in the community.

This young lady activates a sewing machine with a hand control device. The assistive technology device allows her to participate in a prevocational class with her peers.

Creating/Modifying Organizational Structures

Tech Act projects have been able to influence the establishment of permanent organizational structures that increase the access to, availability of, and funding for assistive technology. These structures include the following:

• Governmental Structures

State Tech Act projects have encouraged the permanent creation of task forces, state advisory councils on assistive technology, and offices of rehabilitation technology. These entities focus state efforts on improving access to assistive technology for their citizens as well as greater user representation on these citizen boards.

The Alaska Tech Act Project was successful in securing an assistive technology seat on the State Vocational Rehabilitation Advisory Council.

The consumer-controlled Assistive Technology Council that advises the Missouri Tech Act Project (MATP) was established by state statute. As a free-standing, state-legislated entity, it has increased the level of consumer involvement in decision making regarding MATP activities.

The Massachusetts Tech Act Project (MATP) aquired a seat on the National Telecommunications Access Advisory Board, which developed guidelines for accessible telecommunications equipment under the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

• Nonprofit Organizations

State Tech Act projects have formed nonprofit organizations designed to increase access to assistive technology. In 1996, 20 projects had leveraged their federal funds through fee-for-service arrangements, other grants, and contracts to support additional activities that will expand assistive technology services.

The Nebraska Tech Act Project worked with the Department of Education to establish an assistive technology center for training and technical assistance for all of the state's public schools.

The Utah Tech Act Project established a state center for assistive technology that provides demonstrations, assessments, customizations, fabrications, and training on assistive technology. The center is now fully funded by the state.

The North Carolina Tech Act Project leveraged funding from a private foundation to establish a $2 million fund for innovative assistive technology programs to serve rural areas in the state.

The Georgia Tech Act Project (Tools for Life) now conducts its annual "Touch the Future" conference through a nonprofit organization. This conference has increased the awareness of thousands of citizens in the state on the uses and benefits of assistive technology devices and services.

• Building Capacity

State Tech Act projects have built expertise and additional services into existing entities in the state so that these entities now have the capacity to supply or support assistive technology services.

The District of Columbia Tech Act Project (DCPAT) provides creative initiative awards to local community groups to increase the awareness and knowledge level of assistive technology.

The Minnesota Tech Act Project (STAR) sponsors community organization minigrants that provide seed money or that match public and private resources to expand the availability of assistive technology.

The Illinois Tech Act Project infuses assistive technology into existing training and curricula of community and state agencies, so that the personnel in those agencies now can address assistive technology needs.

Collaborative Efforts

Collaboration with other agencies and entities is a priority for Tech Act projects. Through collaborative efforts with protection and advocacy agencies and other state and community agencies and groups, state Tech Act projects have worked to minimize barriers that prevent a person from acquiring AT.

• Interagency Councils

State Tech Act projects have established state interagency committees on technology to reduce duplication of state efforts and to coordinate the provision of assistive technology devices and services by state agencies to consumers and employees.

The California Tech Act Project (CATS) established a state interagency committee on technology to reduce duplication of state efforts and to coordinate the provision of assistive technology devices and services by state agencies to consumers and employees.

The North Dakota Tech Act Project (IPAT) coordinated the development of a statewide assistive technology action committee comprised of representatives from public and private agencies and persons with disabilities to identify and collaborate in reducing assistive technology barriers.

• Interagency Agreements

State Tech Act projects have facilitated the development of interagency assistive technology agreements with the various state agencies that provide assistive technology devices and services. Through these agreements, purchasing has been streamlined, agency jurisdictions have been clarified, and resources are being pooled to provide assistive technology.

The South Dakota Tech Act Project (DakotaLink) created interagency assistive technology purchasing agreements involving education, vocational rehabilitation services, services to the blind, social services, labor and the Veterans Administration, reducing the cost to each agency and providing a smoother transition for the client.

The Wyoming Tech Act Project (WYNOT) brokered an agreement between the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and the Department of Education that will reduce the cost to students of purchasing assistive technology and that will allow them to continue to use the equipment as they transition from school to the work force.

• Public and Private Partnership

State Tech Act projects have facilitated the expansion of the availability of assistive technology among private entities. These partnerships have increased funding sources and have reached a wider audience of potential assistive technology users.

To provide outreach to underserved populations, the Mississippi Tech Act Project (START) collaborates with a university and a comprehensive center on technology and disability. Together they provide assistive technology evaluations and other services.

The Puerto Rico Tech Act Project has established agreements with other agencies such as the Vocational Rehabilitation Administration, Department of Health, and Department of Education to increase accessibility to assistive technology devices and services to consumers from early childhood through adulthood.

The South Carolina Tech Act Project joined with other disability groups to establish an assistive technology resource center that serves as the hub for the state assistive technology efforts. The center provides adaptive equipment for demonstration and loans. Therapists working with their clients are able to try out devices to see what works.

The Hawaii Tech Act Project (HATTS) has formed a consortium with a center for independent living, a vocational rehabilitation work program and a disability organization that has created a convenient single-entry-point center to address the multiple needs of the state's citizens with disabilities.

The American Samoa Tech Act Project has encouraged more assistive technology vendors and suppliers to establish offices on the islands, so that its citizens have greater access to devices and services.

For more information about these and other activities, contact the RESNA Technical Assistance Project or the individual Tech Act project. ■

Tech Act Projects

States funded under the Technology-Related Assistance For Individuals With Disabilities Act of 1988, as amended and administered by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research

ALABAMA STATEWIDE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS AND RESPONSE (STAR) SYSTEM FOR ALABAMIANS WITH DISABILITIES (1993)
2125 East South Boulevard
P.O. Box 20752
Montgomery, AL 36120-0752
Project Director: Dr. Tom Gannaway
PHONE: (334) 613-3480
PHONE: (800) STAR656 (In-state only)
FAX: (334) 613-3485
E-MAIL: alstar@mont.mindspring.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.mindspring.com/~alstar

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES OF ALASKA (1990)
1016 West 6th, Suite 105
Anchorage, AK 99501
Program Director: Michael Shiffer
PHONE: (907) 274-3606 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (907) 274-3605
E-MAIL: mshiffer@expresso.state.ak.us
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.corecom.com/ata/index.html

AMERICAN SAMOA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SERVICE PROJECT (1993)
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
Department of Human Resources
Pago Pago, American Samoa 96799
Project Director: Edmund Pereira
PHONE: (684) 699-1329
TDD: (684) 733-7874
FAX: (684) 699-1376

ARIZONA TECHNOLOGY ACCESS PROGRAM (AZTAP) (1994)
Institute for Human Development
Northern Arizona University
P.O. Box 5630
Flagstaff, AZ 86011
Interim Director: Daniel Davidson, Ph.D.
PHONE: (520) 523-7033
TDD: (520) 523-1695
FAX: (520) 523-9127
E-MAIL: daniel.davidson@nau.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.nau.edu/~ihd/aztap.html

ARKANSAS INCREASING CAPABILITIES ACCESS NETWORK (ICAN) (1989)
Arkansas Department of Workforce Education
Arkansas Rehabilitation Services
2201 Brookwood Drive, Suite 117
Little Rock, AR 72202
Project Director: Sue Gaskin
PHONE: (501) 666-8868 (Voice/TDD)
PHONE: (800) 828-2799 (Voice/TDD, In-state only)
FAX: (501) 666-5319
E-MAIL: sgaskin@compuserve.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.arkansas-ican.org

CALIFORNIA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM (1993)
California Department of Rehabilitation
(Lead Agency)
830 K Street, Room 102
Sacramento, CA 95814
Project Coordinator: Dennis Law
PHONE: (916) 324-3062 (Voice/TDD)
PHONE: (800) 390-2699 (In-state)
FAX: (916) 323-0914
E-MAIL: dorsa.dlaw@hwl.calwnet.gov
HOMEPAGE: http://www.catsca.com

COLORADO ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1989)
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center
Colorado University Affiliated Program
The Pavilion, A036-Box B140
1919 Ogden Street, 2d Floor
Denver, CO 80218
Information Operator: Judith Volkman
Project Director: Cathy Bodine
PHONE: (303) 864-5100
TTY: (303) 864-5110
FAX: (303) 864-5119
E-MAIL: cathy.bodine@uchsc.edu

CONNECTICUT ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1992)
Bureau of Rehabilitation Services
25 Sigourney St., 11th Floor
Hartford, CT 06106
Project Director: John M. Ficarra
PHONE: (860) 424-4881
PHONE: (800) 537-2549 (In-state)
TDD: (860) 424-4839
FAX: (860) 424-4850
E-MAIL: ctrap@aol.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.nervenet.edu/~techact/

DELAWARE ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE (DATI) (1991)
Center for Applied Science & Engineering
University of Delaware/duPont Hospital for Children
1600 Rockland Road, Room 154
P.O. Box 269
Wilmington, DE 19899-0269
Project Director: Beth A. Mineo Mollica, Ph.D.
PHONE: (302) 651-6790
TDD: (302) 651-6794
FAX: (302) 651-6794
E-MAIL: dati@asel.udel.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.asel.udel.edu/dati/

D.C. PARTNERSHIP FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (1993)
Rehabilitation Services Administration
800 9th Street, SW, 4th Floor
Washington, DC 20024
Acting Project Director: Elizabeth Parker
PHONE: (202) 645-5711

FLORIDA ALLIANCE FOR ASSISTIVE SERVICE AND TECHNOLOGY (1992)
1020 E. Lafayette St., Suite 110
Tallahassee, FL 32301-4546
Project Director: Terry Ward
PHONE/TDD: (850) 487-3278
PHONE/TDD: (800) 322-7881 (In-state)
FAX: (850) 487-2805
E-MAIL: faast@faast.org
HOMEPAGE: http://www.faast.org

GEORGIA TOOLS FOR LIFE (1991)
Division of Rehabilitation Services
2 Peachtree Street NW, Suite 35-413
Atlanta, GA 30303-3168
Project Director: Joy Kniskern
PHONE: (404) 657-3084
PHONE: (800) 479-8665 (In-state)
TDD: (404) 657-3085
FAX: (404) 657-3086
E-MAIL: 102476.1747@compuserve.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.gattl.org

GUAM SYSTEM FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (GSAT) (1994)
University Affiliated Program—Developmental Disabilities
House #12 Dean's Circle
University of Guam
UOG Station
Mangilao, Guam 96923
Principal Investigator: Heidi E. Parra San Nicolas, Ph.D.
Project Director: Ben Servino
PHONE: (671) 735-2403
FAX: (671) 734-5709
TDD: (671) 734-8578
E-MAIL: gsat@uc.net
HOMEPAGE: http://uog2.uog.edu/uap/gsat.html

HAWAII ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY TRAINING AND SERVICES (HATTS) (1991)
414 Kuwili Street, Suite 104
Honolulu, HI 96817
Project Director: Barbara Euchlonia-Leong, M.Ed.
PHONE/TDD: (808) 532-7110
FAX: (808) 532-7120
E-MAIL: bll@pix.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.hatts.org

IDAHO ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1992)
129 W. Third Street
Moscow, ID 83844-4401
Project Director: Ron Seiler
PHONE/TDD: (208) 885-3559
FAX: (208) 885-3628
E-MAIL: seile861@uidaho.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.ers.uidaho.edu

ILLINOIS ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1989)
528 S. 5th Street, Suite 100
Springfield, IL 62701
Project Director: Wilhelmina Gunther
PHONE: (217) 522-7985
TDD: (217) 522-9966
FAX: (217) 522-8067
E-MAIL: gunther@midwest.net
HOMEPAGE: http://www.iltech.org

INDIANA ATTAIN (ACCESSING TECHNOLOGY THROUGH AWARENESS IN INDIANA) PROJECT (1990)
1815 N. Meridian, Suite 200
Indianapolis, IN 46202
Project Manager: Cris Fulford
PHONE: (317) 921-8766
PHONE: (800) 528-8246 (In-state)
TDD: (800) 743-3333 (National)
FAX: (317) 921-8774
E-MAIL: cfulford@indian.vuna.edu

IOWA PROGRAM FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (1990)
Iowa University Affiliated Program
University Hospital School
100 Hawkins Drive
Iowa City, IA 52242-1011
Co-Directors: Mary Quigley, Jane Gay
PHONE: (319) 356-4602
PHONE: (800) 331-3027 (Voice/TDD, National)
FAX: (319) 356-8284
E-MAIL: mary-quigley@uiowa.edu
jane-gay@uiowa.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.uiowa.edu/infotech

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR KANSANS PROJECT (1993)
2601 Gabriel
P.O. Box 738
Parsons, KS 67357
Project Director: Charles R. Spellman
Project Coordinator: Sheila Simmons
PHONE: (316) 421-8367
PHONE: (800) KAN DO IT
FAX/TDD: (316) 421-0954
E-MAIL: ssack@parsons.isu.ukans.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://atk.lsi.ukans.edu

KENTUCKY ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SERVICES NETWORK (1989)
Charles McDowell Rehabilitation Center
8412 Westport Road
Louisville, KY 40242
Project Director: J. Chase Forrester
PHONE: (502) 327-0022
PHONE/TDD: (800) 327-5287 (In-state)
FAX: (502) 327-9974
TDD: (502) 327-9855
E-MAIL: katsnet@iglou.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.katsnet.org

LOUISIANA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS NETWORK (1991)
P.O. Box 14115
Baton Rouge, LA 70898-4115
Executive Director: Julie Nesbit
PHONE/TDD: (504) 925-9500
PHONE/TDD: (800) 270-6185
FAX: (504) 925-9566
E-MAIL: latanstate@aol.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.latan.org

MAINE CONSUMER INFORMATION AND TECHNOLOGY TRAINING EXCHANGE (MAINE CITE) (1989)
Maine CITE Coordinating Center
Education Network of Maine
46 University Drive
Augusta, ME 04330
Project Director: Kathy Powers
PHONE: (207) 621-3195 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (207) 621-3193
E-MAIL: kpowers@maine.caps.maine.edu

MARYLAND TECHNOLOGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (1989)
Governor's Office for Individuals with Disabilities
300 W. Lexington Street, Box 10
Baltimore, MD 21201
Project Director: Paul Rasinski
PHONE: (410) 333-4975 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (410) 333-6674
E-MAIL: rasinski@clark.net
HOMEPAGE: http://www.mdtap.org

MASSACHUSETTS ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP (1990)
MATP Center
Children's Hospital
1295 Boylston Street, Suite 310
Boston, MA 02115
Project Director: Marylyn Howe
PHONE: (617) 355-7820 (Voice)
PHONE: (800) 848-8867 (Voice/TDD, In-state)
TDD: (617) 355-7301
FAX: (617) 355-6345
E-MAIL: howe_m@al.tch.harvard.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.matp.org

MICHIGAN TECH 2000 (1992)
Michigan Assistive Technology Project
241 East Saginaw Hwy, Suite 450
East Lansing, MI 48823
Project Director: Sheryl Avery-Meints
Project Manager: RoAnne Chancy
PHONE: (517) 333-2477 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (517) 333-2677
E-MAIL: roanne@match.org
HOMEPAGE: http://www.discoalition.org

MINNESOTA STAR PROGRAM (1989)
300 Centennial Building
658 Cedar Street
St. Paul, MN 55155
Executive Director: Rachel Wobschall
PHONE: (800) 657-3862 (Voice/In-state only)
PHONE: (612) 296-2771
TDD: (612) 296-8478
FAX: (612) 282-6671
E-MAIL: rachel.wobschall@state.mn.us
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.state.mn.us/ebranch/admin/assistive technology.html

MISSISSIPPI PROJECT START (1990)
P.O. Box 1698
Jackson, MS 39215-1000
Project Director: Stephen Power, (601) 853-5171
PHONE: (800) 852-8328 (Voice/TDD, In-state)
FAX: (601) 364-2349
E-MAIL: spower@netdoor.com

MISSOURI ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1991)
4731 South Cochise, Suite 114
Independence, MO 64055-6975
Project Director: Diane Golden, Ph.D.
PHONE: (800) 647-8557 (In-state only)
PHONE: (816) 373-5193 (Voice)
TTY: (816) 373-9315
FAX: (816) 373-9314
E-MAIL: matpmo@qni.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.dolir.state.mo.us/matp/

MONTECH (1991)
MUARID, The University of Montana
634 Eddy Avenue
Missoula, MT 59812
Project Director: Gail McGregor
PHONE: (406) 243-5676
TDD: (800) 732-0323 (National)
FAX: (406) 243-4730
E-MAIL: montech@selway.umt.edu

NEBRASKA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1989)
301 Centennial Mall South
P.O. Box 94987
Lincoln, NE 68509-4987
Project Director: Mark Schultz
PHONE: (402) 471-0735 (Voice/TDD)
PHONE: (800) 742-7594 (In-state only)
FAX: (402) 471-0117
E-MAIL: mschultz@nde4.nde.state.ne.us
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.nde.state.ne.us/atp/techonic.html

NEVADA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY COLLABORATIVE (1990)
Rehabilitation Division
Community Based Services
711 South Stewart Street
Carson City, NV 89710
Project Administrator: Danny Loux
PHONE: (702) 687-4452
TDD: (702) 687-4388
FAX: (702) 687-3292
E-MAIL: pgowins@govmail.state.nv.us
HOMEPAGE: http://www.state.nv.us/80

NEW HAMPSHIRE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP PROJECT (1991)
Institute on Disability/UAP
#14 Ten Ferry Street
The Concord Center
Concord, NH 03301
Project Director: Jan Nisbet
Project Coordinator: Marion Pawlek
PHONE: (603) 224-0650 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (603) 226-0389
E-MAIL: mpawlek@christa.unh.edu
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.iod.unh.edu/projects/spd.htm

NEW JERSEY TECHNOLOGY ASSISTIVE RESOURCE PROGRAM (1992)
New Jersey Protection and Advocacy, Inc.
210 South Broad Street, 3rd Floor
Trenton, NJ 08608
Project Director: Ellen Lence
PHONE: (609) 777-0945
PHONE: (800) 342-5832 (In-state)
TDD: (609) 633-7106
FAX: (609) 777-0187
E-MAIL: elence@njpanda.org
HOMEPAGE: http://www.njpanda.org

NEW MEXICO TECHNOLOGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (1990)
435 St. Michael's Drive, Building D
Santa Fe, NM 87505
Project Director: Alan Klaus
PHONE: (800) 866-ABLE/2253 (National)
PHONE/TDD: (505) 827-3532
FAX: (505) 827-3746
E-MAIL: nmhrtap@aol.com

NEW YORK STATE TRAID PROJECT (1990)
Office of Advocate for Persons with Disabilities
One Empire State Plaza, Suite 1001
Albany, NY 12223-1150
Project Director: Deborah Buck
PHONE: (518) 474-2825
PHONE: (800) 522-4369 (Voice/TDD, In-state)
TTY: (518) 473-4231
FAX: (518) 473-6005
E-MAIL: leffingw@cens.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.state.ny.us/
disabledadvocate/technlog.htm

NORTH CAROLINA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1990)
Department of Health and Human Services
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation Services
1110 Navaho Drive, Suite 101
Raleigh, NC 27609-7322
Project Director: Ricki Cook
PHONE: (919) 850-2787 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (919) 850-2792
E-MAIL: rickic@mindspring.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.mindspring.com/~ncatp

NORTH DAKOTA INTERAGENCY PROGRAM FOR ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (IPAT) (1993)
P.O. Box 743
Cavalier, ND 58220
Director: Judie Lee
PHONE: (701) 265-4807 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (701) 265-4150
E-MAIL: lee@pioneer.state.nd.us
HOMEPAGE: http://www.ndipat.org

COMMONWEALTH OF THE NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1994)
Developmental Disabilities Planning Office
Office of the Governor, Building 1512
P.O. Box 2565
Saipan, MP 96950
Project Director: Thomas J. Camacho
PHONE/TDD: (670) 322-1014
FAX: (670) 322-4168
E-MAIL: dd.council@saipan.com
HOMEPAGE: http://www.saipan.com/gov/
branches/ddcouncil

OHIO TRAIN (1992)
Ohio Super Computer Center
1224 Kinnear Road
Columbus, OH 43212
Executive Director: Douglas Huntt
PHONE: (614) 292-2426
PHONE: (800) 784-3425 (Voice/TDD, In-state)
TDD: (614) 292-3162
FAX: (614) 292-5866
E-MAIL: dhuntt.1@osc.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://train.ovl.osc.edu

OKLAHOMA ABLE TECH (1992)
Oklahoma State University Wellness Center
1514 W. Hall of Fame Road
Stillwater, OK 74078-2026
Project Manager: Linda Jacu
PHONE: (405) 744-9864
PHONE: (405) 744-9748
PHONE: (800) 257-1705 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (405) 744-7670
E-MAIL: mlpwell@okway.okstate.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.okstate.edu/wellness/at-home.htm

OREGON TECHNOLOGY ACCESS FOR LIFE NEEDS PROJECT (TALN) (1990)
1257 Ferry Street, SE
Salem, OR 97310
Project Director: Byron McNaught
PHONE/TDD: (503) 361-1201
FAX: (503) 378-3599
E-MAIL: an@orednet.org

PENNSYLVANIA'S INITIATIVE ON ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY (1992)
Institute on Disabilities/UAP
Ritter Annex 423
Philadelphia, PA 19122
Project Director: Amy Goldman
PHONE: (800) 204-PIAT (7428) (Voice)
PHONE: (215) 204-5968 (Voice)
PHONE: (215) 204-5968 (Voice/TDD)
TDD: (800) 750-PIAT (TT)
FAX: (215) 204-9471
E-MAIL: piat@astro.ocis.temple.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.temple.edu/inst_disabilities

PUERTO RICO ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1993)
University of Puerto Rico
Medical Sciences Campus
College of Related Health Professions
Office of Project Investigation and Development
Box 365067
San Juan, PR 00936-5067
Project Director: Maria I. Miranda, B.A.
FROM U.S. MAINLAND: (800) 496-6035
PHONE: (800) 981-6033 (In PR only)
PHONE: (809) 758-2525 x4413
TDD/FAX: (809) 754-8034
E-MAIL: pratp@coqui.net

RHODE ISLAND ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS PARTNERSHIP (1993)
Office of Rehabilitation Services
40 Fountain Street
Providence, RI 02903-1898
Project Director: Susan Olson
PHONE: (401) 421-7005 x310
PHONE: (800) 752-8088 x2608 (In-state)
TDD: (401) 421-7016
FAX: (401) 421-9259
E-MAIL: solson@atap.state.ri.us
HOMEPAGE: http://www.ors.state.ri.us

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM (1991)
USC School of Medicine
Center for Developmental Disabilities
Columbia, SC 29208
Project Director: Evelyn Evans
PHONE: (803) 935-5240
PHONE: (803) 935-5263 (Voice/TDD)
FAX: (803) 935-5342
E-MAIL: scatp@scsn.net
HOMEPAGE: http://www.scsn.net/users/scatp

SOUTH DAKOTA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (DAKOTALINK) (1992)
1925 Plaza Boulevard
Rapid City, SD 57702
Project Director: Ron Reed, Ph.D.
PHONE: (605) 394-1876
PHONE: (800) 645-0673 (Voice/TDD, In-state)
FAX: (605) 394-5315
E-MAIL: rreed@sdtac.sdsers.org
HOMEPAGE: http://www.tie.net/dakotalink

TENNESSEE TECHNOLOGY ACCESS PROJECT (1990)
710 James Robertson Parkway
Andrew Johnson Tower, 10th Floor
Nashville, TN 37243-0675
Project Director: Rob Roberts, Ph.D.
PHONE: (615) 532-6558
PHONE: (800) 732-5059 (In-state)
TDD: (615) 741-4566
FAX: (615) 532-6719
E-MAIL: rroberts2@mail.state.tn.us
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.state.tn.us/mental/ttap/htm

TEXAS ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PARTNERSHIP (1992)
University of Texas at Austin
College of Education
SZB252-D5100
Austin, TX 78712-1290
Interim Project Director: Susanne Elrod
PHONE: (800) 828-7839
PHONE: (512) 471-7624
TDD: (512) 471-1844
FAX: (512) 471-7549
E-MAIL: s.elrod@mail.utexas.edu
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.edb.utexas.edu/coe/depts/sped/tatp/tatp.html

U.S. VIRGIN ISLAND TECHNOLOGY-RELATED ASSISTANCE FOR INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES (TRAID) (1995)
University of the Virgin Islands/UAP
#2 John Brewers Bay
St. Thomas, VI 00801-0990
Executive Director: Dr. Yegin Habtes
PHONE: (809) 693-1323
FAX: (809) 693-1325
E-MAIL: yhabtey@uvi.edu

UTAH ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM (1989)
Center for Persons with Disabilities
6855 University Blvd.
Logan, UT 84322-6855
Project Director: Marvin Fifield, Ed.D.
PHONE: (435) 797-1982
PHONE/TDD: (435) 797-3824
FAX: (435) 797-2355
E-MAIL: sharon@cpd2.usu.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.cpd.usu.edu/html/uatp/Main.html

VERMONT ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY PROJECT (1990)
103 South Main Street
Weeks Building, 1st Floor
Waterbury, VT 05671-2305
Project Director: Lynne Cleveland
PHONE/TDD: (802) 241-2620
FAX: (802) 241-2174
E-MAIL: lynnec@dad.state.vt.us
HOMEPAGE: http://www.uvm.edu/~uapvt/cats.html

VIRGINIA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM (1990)
8004 Franklin Farms Drive
Richmond, VA 23288-0300
Project Director: Kenneth Knorr
PHONE/TDD: (804) 662-9990
PHONE/TDD: (800) 435-8490 (In-state)
FAX: (804) 662-9478
E-MAIL: vatsbbk@aol.com
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.vcu.edu/rrtcweb/Vats/vatsview.html

WASHINGTON ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY ALLIANCE (1993)
DSHS/DVR
P.O. Box 45340
Olympia, WA 98504-5340
Project Director: Debbie Cook
PHONE: (206) 685-4181
PHONE: (360) 438-8000
TDD: (360) 438-8644
FAX: (360) 438-8007
E-MAIL: debcook@u.washington.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://wata.org

WEST VIRGINIA ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY SYSTEM (1992)
University Affiliated Center for Developmental Disabilities
Airport Research and Office Park
955 Hartman Run Road
Morgantown, WV 26505
Project Manager: Jack Stewart
PHONE/TDD: (304) 293-4692
PHONE: (800) 841-8436 (In-state)
FAX: (304) 293-7294
E-MAIL: stewart@wvnvm.wvnet.edu
HOMEPAGE: http://www.wvu.edu/~uacdd/wvat.htm

WISTECH (1990)
Wisconsin Assistive Technology Program
Division of Supportive Living
P.O. Box 7852
2917 International Lane, 3d Floor
Madison, WI 53707
Project Director: Josh Trampf
PHONE/TDD: (608) 243-5674
FAX: (608) 243-5681
E-MAIL: trampfja@mail.state.wi.us

WYOMING'S NEW OPTIONS IN TECHNOLOGY (WYNOT) (1993)
2020 Grand Ave., Suite 410
Laramie, WY 82070
Project Director: Thomas McVeigh, Darrell Peterson
PHONE: (307) 766-2084
TDD: (307) 766-2084
FAX: (307) 721-2084
E-MAIL: wynot@uwyo.edu
HOMEPAGE:
http://www.uwyo.edu/hs/wind/wynot/wynot.htm

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RESNA Technical Assistance Project
1700 North Moore Street, Suite 1540
Arlington, VA 22209-1903
(703) 524-6686 (voice)
(703) 524-6639 (TDD)
(703) 524-6630 (Fax)
HOMEPAGE: http://www.resna.org
E-MAIL: resnata@resna.org

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1700 North Moore Street
Suite 1540
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